WAZET INQUIRY ADJOURNS. EVESTIGATION TO BE TAKEN UP

AGAIN ON AUGUST 1.

WE HOFFMAN'S LAME ATTEMPT TO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL OUT OF THE DE-CISION-CHIEF DEVERY'S COURSE

LEADS TO HIS EXPULSION

FROM THE ROOM.

At the close of yesterday's session the Mazet ammittee decided to adjourn the investigation metil August 1, but not without a strong proget from the minority members, as represented by Assemblymen Hoffman and Boland. When, after an unusually long sitting-purposely exunded, in order that Frank Moss might finish the examination of the few remaining witnesses he had under subporna, thus obviating the necessity of another hearing to-day-Mr. Mazet announced that, as several members of the comnittee had pressing personal affairs which required attention, an adjournment would be taken until August 1. Mr. Hoffman instantly objected. With considerable anger, he said he inderstood that before anything was to be replyed upon an executive meeting of the comsittee would be held. On behalf of the minority be urged that the inquiry proceed without interruption, and that in any case the question of the adjournment should not be settled withest discussion. Mr. Hoffman declared that the minority had some rights that the majority coght to respect; but Mr. Mazet rather cut the ground from beneath Mr. Hoffman's feet by remarking that Mr. Hoffman had told him (Mr. Maset) in the morning that he did not care how long a lapse occurred in the investigation if it were publicly known that the minority took the ground that the committee ought to go on without a break.

MR. HOFFMAN'S "APPEAL."

After a further exchange of words between the chairman and Mr. Hoffman, the committee went into executive session. It lasted only a few moments, and upon its termination Mr. Hoffman gave out to the reporters the followhe statement, which he had prepared in ad-

nority, representing the dominant party in of New-York, has welcomed and courted welcomes and courts the fullest and most ginvestigation of its conduct of the affairs by government, which the Assembly by the lis resolution directed, and, in order that the done, the minority upon numerous sarching investigation of its conduct of the affairs of the city government, which the Assembly by the sums of its resolution directed, and, in order that the minor of the committee in the absence of sufficient of its economittee in the absence of sufficient of the committee in the absence of sufficient of the committee in the absence of sufficient of the problem obligation of the committee in the absence of sufficient of the sum of the committee in the absence of sufficient of the sum of the committee in the absence of sufficient of the sum of the committee in the absence of sufficient of the sum of the committee in the sum of the sum

o desires to call the attention of the people s committee to the fact that in the twenty-sions which have been held by the commitations of at least \$25,000 to the taxpayers of ork City, not a dollar of the \$171,079,4140 ed for carrying on the affairs of the city ment during the years 1898 and 1898 has roven to have been misappropriated, altheresolution of investigation charged corthe minority therefore believe and charge purpose of the intended postponement is vely that of continuing this one-sided, mudulused the second of the laws of evidence, and fairness) during the fall and winter, apparent and only object of endeavoring the sections to be held in the alt. for the apparent and only object of endeavoring to affect the elections to be held in the city of New-York in November, thereby using the money of the taxpayers, not for an honest and non-partisan levestigation (of Democrats and Republicans alike), but for the sole purpose of using the State and city's money for a Republican campaign fund and for Republican purposes only.

THE RESOLUTION VOTED DOWN.

convening, unless it was provided the committee should deem it advisable to continue the inrestigation upon an earlier day.

George W. McClusky, chief of the Detective Bureau, was the first witness called to the tand. He remained only long enough to tell Mr. Moss that when he first took control of the department a fund of \$125 had been turned wer to him to obtain evidence against bucket thops, but that he had no knowledge as to whether or not that money was the balance of subscription raised by the New-York Stock Exchange. He was followed by Chief Devery, whose testimony, though not particularly perment, was interesting for the reason that it avolved an explanation of the sudden change a the attitude of the Chief toward the recent like fight between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries. A lew days before that encounter came off Chief han a mere scientific boxing bout. It was genmally understood that in taking this position Devery was obeying the behests of certain inquential politicians who are interested in a tertain club. But, try as he would, Mr. Moss fould not make the Chief admit this yesterday. Devery persisted that he was really sincere in wishing to stop the fight, because he had an dea that it would transgress the spirit of the Herton law. He had believed that with two such heavy men in the ring the contest would bean nothing more than a slugging match, and twas because of this belief that he had given at the warning a few days before the night tred for the battle.

The Chief's explanation of the reason why he beeded from his commendable purpose was weak in the extreme. He declared that his eruples were overcome by the desire of the public and the press that the fight should not be interfered with. In attempting to justify depth. He maintained that there was no viola-tion of the Horton law at the Coney Islam. Club: he described Jeffries's sledge-hammer Mows as nothing more than mere "taps," and wound up by giving it as his opinion that Fitzimmons was not knocked out, but that he lay the floor and had himself purposely counted but in order to avoid further contact with Jef-

FOLLOWS AN EXAMPLE.

Ritherto when Chief Devery has been before leaving the subject of the prize fight, Mr. loss began to question the witness upon his worts of late to close the gambling places. In-Avertently the Chief said that the notorious frank Farrell did not keep a poolroom at No.

munication of that kind as a confession, whereupon, in angry tones, Devery shouted that he would not protect criminals as counsel had protected lawbreakers. Mr. Mazet ordered the remark to be stricken out, but Devery exclaimed that he stood on his assertion, and that it ought to remain on the record.' Devery continued to be contumacious, and at length Mr. Moss said he would not proceed further with the examination. Then Devery was ordered from the stand and told to leave the room. As the Chief did not show any particular inclination to obey, Mr. Moss instructed the sergeant-at-arms to remove the witness. But no need for force arose. Devery, when he heard the order, though challenging any one to lay hands on him, lost no time in leaving the room.

Mr. Moss devoted the greater part of the day's session to hearing evidence upon the disgraceful condition existing on the east side of Ministers and laymen testified the Bowery. Ministers and laymen testined that solicitation was openly carried on from the windows and stoops of the tenement houses, and that hundreds of disorderly houses existed without the least attempt at interference by the police. Emma Hartig, a girl not yet sixteen years old, who recently tried to commit suicide outside. McGurt's place on the Rowery, told a outside McGurk's place on the Bowery, told a most pathetic story.

APPO WOULD GO BEFORE COMMITTEE. After an absence of two years and eight months, the State Asylum for the Criminal In sane, at Matteawan, N. Y., George Appo, the wellknown Lexow witness, was yesterday returned to the Tombs Prison. According to the doctors of the State insane institution. Appo is now sane and in a condition to stand trial for an alleged felonious assault on July 10, 1896. Appo looks well, better, in fact, than he has appeared in years. He says he has been cured of all his bad habits, and to use his own terms, he is now a thoroughly reformed

"I have been asked," said Appo, "if I would go before the Mazet Committee. Certainly if I was out I should go. I know of men to-day high in particularly one captain. I won't mention his name, but I see the committee is already paying name, but I see the committee is aiready paying him considerable attention. If I were summoned before the committee I would tell the story without fear or favor. This is no prison shout. I am now a thoroughly reformed man, and yet I do not like to see the police hand in hand with the crooked element and then shouting at 'habitual criminals.' You can rest assured that all the greengoods men, shell spielers and all 'sure thing' grafters, men who are not willing to take a chance such as are taken by pickpockets or a burglar, are all stool pigeons for the Central Office. It is through the sure-thing men that they recover the stuff they do."

WAR IN THE BALKANS.

ALBANIANS, ASSISTED BY TURKISH TROOPS, ATTACK SERVIANS-RESISTANCE TO BE MADE.

Belgrade, June 15.-A number of Albanian bands, assisted by two thousand Turkish regular troops, are reported to have attacked a number of Servian villages in the Javlonitza District. It is added that in the fighting a large number of men were killed and wounded on both sides. The Turks, it is further pointed out, being in superior force, overpowered the frontier guard, and now blockade three villages. A force of Servian regular troops has been dispatched to the scene of the conflict with orders to expel the

ANSWER TO OUTLANDERS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO PETITION RECEIVED BY SOUTH AFRICAN LEAGUE. Johannesburg, June 15 .- The reply of the Secetary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to the petition of the Outlanders has been officially communicated to the South African

ADJOURNMENT OF THE RAAD.

chise proposals of President Krilger.

NO MEDIATION AT THE HAGUE.

London, June 16 .- The correspondent of "The Daily News" at The Hague says he has the best authority for asserting that the Peace Conference will in no case offer mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

WAR INSURANCE AT LLOYDS'.

London, June 15 .- Some war insurance was effected at Lloyds' to-day at 15 per cent for three months, and at 2 per cent for insurance for buildings at Johannesburg.

COLORADO SMELTER STRIKES

PROSPECT OF THIRTY THOUSAND MEN BEING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Denver, June 15.-Thirty thousand men in orado will be out of work within the next three days unless steps are taken to end the strike of the smelter employes. The Omaha and Grant and the Globe in Denver, the Bimetallic and the Arkansas Valley at Leadville, the Eiters and the Colorado smelters at Pueblo are closed.

The Argo smelter, in Denver, has complied with the eight-hour law, and is still running. The Guggenheim smelter, at Pueblo, also is running. The closed works are under guard, but nowhere have the men made any demonstration. At Central City the men employed in the stampmills are expected to strike to-morrow.

These mines have already closed: The Cor dore, Amethyst, Bachelor, Bachelor No. 2 and Last Chance mines, in the Creede district: the Calliope and Hagerty, at Ouray: the Carribean and Montezuma, near Ophir; the Iron Mask and Black Iron,

at Red Cliff; the Smuggler, at Aspen.

The Porter Fuel Company, at Durango, closed, throwing one hundred and fifty men out of work. From all parts of the State come reports that mines are reducing forces. At Leadville nine hundred men have been discharged. Should the mines close all over the State, five thousand railroad men will be thrown out of employment. Four mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, three near Canon City and one in Pitkin County. have been shut down on account of wage differ-

Vice-President Sewell, of the American Smelting and Refining Company, said yesterday that seven of the company's seventeen plants were in Colorado, and that all the seven were now closed. The company had on June 1 voluntarily advanced the wages of its men 10 per cent, and at the same time had decided to pay the men henceforth by the hour, instead of by the day. The labor troubles had been fomented by agitators from Montana, himself further, Devery got clear beyond his who had recently formed labor unions among the company's employes in Colorado. Owing to strikes in British Columbia, following the enactment of an eight-hour law there, the mines of that territory were not at present in operation; and the mines of were not at present in operation; and the mines of the Cœur d'Alene region were also closed in con-seuence of labor troubles. The lead ore necessary as a flux in smelting Colorado ores came from these two district, and as both of them had tem-porarily ceased to produce lead ore, the American Smelting and Refining Company would probably soon have been compelled for that reason to shut down their Colorado works; so that the strike occurred at an opportune time for the company.

BEDOUINS CAPTURE HOLY CARPET.

PIERCE FIGHT TO OBTAIN POSSESSION OF RELIC OF MAHOMET.

'The Daily Mail" says:

"A party of Bedouin Arabs recently attacked a onvoy of Egyptians, with the Holy Carpet of Ma-

BE A MEMORABLE ONE.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDI-TURES RARELY EQUALLED IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY-PROS-PECT OF A SURPLUS

NEXT YEAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 15.-This is to be a Government in regard to its receipts and ex- at the Waldorf-Astoria, said last night that penditures. It bids fair to equal the banner revenue year of 1866.

Only once in its entire history have the recelpts of the Government been in excess of those for the year which ends on the 30th of this month. Only on three occasions, covering three years of the Civil War, have the expenditures for this year been exceeded. It is a remarkable showing, indeed, that this year will record. The total receipts from all sources, exclusive of postal, for the present year will aggregate approximately \$518,000,000. This is an excess over the receipts of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, of more than \$113,000,000; it is an excess over the year 1897 of approximately \$171,000,000; it eclipses the receipts of 1896 and 1895 by \$191,000,000 and \$204,000,000 respectively; it is greater than the receipts of 1894 by \$221,000,000, which was more money than was required to run the Government from 1791 to 1816 inclusive, a period of twenty-six

In 1866, after the close of the Civil War, when the indebtedness of the Government reached the enormous sum of \$2,773,236,173 69, the highest indebtedness in its entire history, the revenues for that year amounted to \$519,949,564 38, which is only a little more than \$1,000,000 over the receipts for the present year. This amount was also augmented in 1866 by \$38,083,055 68, which was derived from premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, which cannot properly be included in a comparison with the receipts for the years

CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

The customs receipts will exceed those for 1866 by approximately \$27,177,814 88. They will exceed the receipts for 1894 by \$75,404,935 S4; those for 1895 by more than \$54,000,000, for 1896 by more than \$46,000,000, for 1897 by a little less than \$30,000,000, while the customs reccipts last year will be exceeded by the enormous sum of nearly \$53,000,000-more money than was carried by the Urgent Deficiency bill to prepare the country for the impending war with

The internal revenue receipts will be far in excess of those for any fiscal year in the country's history with the single exception of 1866, when they reached the great sum of \$309,226,-813 42, and when the taxing machinery of the capacity. There was then a tax imposed on nearly every article manufactured in the country; the people were compelled to pay exorbitant tribute to the Government on nearly every article consumed and worn; the Nation vibrated with the enormity of the load it was carrying. This year the internal revenue receipts will emount to about \$275,405,180, and the collection of this vast sum has scarcely been felt in the marts of trade, commercial circles or

THE NATION'S GROWTH IN WEALTH. The reason for this wonderful transformation lies in changed conditions. The aggregate wealth of the country has been more than quadrupled during this period of thirty-three years. The wealth of this Nation of seventy-five mill-Pretoria, June 15.—Both chambers of the Volksraad have adjourned to enable the members to consult their constituents on the franafter the close of the Civil War, the highest estimate placed upon its wealth was \$25,000.

The internal revenue receipts for this year will exceed those for last year by \$105,000,000. The will show an excess over the fiscal years of 1896 and 1897 of approximately \$129,000,000 each and over 1805 by \$132,000,000. Of the \$275,-405,180 63 which it is estimated the internal revenue receipts will amount to this year, the receipts from war revenue taxes alone promise to exceed \$100,000,000. The greatest increase comes from the sale of documentary stamps. The revenue from this source will amount to

On only four occasions in the history of the country have the internal revenue receipts reached the \$200,000,000 mark. In 1865 they amounted to \$209,464,265.25, in 1866 to \$309,-226,913.42, in 1867 to \$266,027,537.43 and in 1899 to \$275,505,180 63. It will thus be seen that in every year when the internal revenue receipts have been as high as \$200,000,000 it has been the direct result of a war.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The estimate for this year of the total recelpts is as follows:

Miscellaneous
Total\$518,071,228 35
The total expenditures for this year, exclusive
of postal, which are not included in the Treas-
ury statements, will amount to a little less than
\$613,000,000. This will be an excess over last
year in round numbers of \$170,000,000. It will
be greater than the expenditures for 1897, 1896,
1895 and 1894 by \$246,933,813 07, \$260,428,-
526 56, \$256,412,672 35 and \$245,082,692 81, re-
spectively. The expenditures for this year will
be far in excess of those for any year in the
Government's history, with the exception of a
brief period of three years in the Civil War, the
last year of which amounted to \$1,297,555,-

following table shows the estimated total

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ediane			200	22					20						-	* 1			٠	12	989,	176	24
rensions nterest			**											:							193		
Total .																			- 4	612	607.	972	64

cluding the enormous expenditures incidental to the prosecution of the war, will be approximately \$94,536,774 29. In the last month the receipts were in excess

of the expenditures, and the present month will also show an excess of about \$4,000,000.

Notwithstanding the largely increased expenses incidental to the prosecution of military operations in the Philippines, and the garrisoning of Cuba, the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico, the fiscal year of 1900 will begin with an excess of revenue over the expenditures of about \$4,000,000 a month. It is estimated that in that year there will be a surplus in receipts sufficient to wipe out the shortage of this year caused by the war.

SUES HIS WIFE ON ACCOUNT OF CLOTHES. Columbus, Ohio, June 15 (Special).-One of the most peculiar suits that ever found its way into the Ohio courts was filed at Chilicothe to-day. John R. Wilkins is the plaintiff, and his wife is the defendant, and the principal allegation is her failure to buy him annually a suit of clothes. frank Farrell did not keep a poolroom at No. 10 West Twenty-eighth-st., because he had 14 mentioned it when they met. Mr. Moss, beliefly Devery's embarrassment, pressed him 15 to whether he would use a confidential comkins alleges that in 1895 he paid on a home \$425, his

VAST AMOUNTS HANDLED, AMERICA AHEAD IN CHINA.

THE FISCAL YEAR JUST CLOSING WILL COUNT CASSINI PREDICTS THAT RESULT OF TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

> THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR SAYS HIS COUN-TRY FAVORS AMERICAN OCCUPANCY OF THE PHILIPPINES, BUT

PROPHESIES A LONG FIGHT

AGAINST TAGALS. Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to memorable year in the history of the Federal this country, in a talk with a Tribune reporter the Trans-Siberian Railway was not built for warlike or strategic purposes, but purely for

commerce, and he made the prediction that the United States would reap great commercial advantages from the railway.

"The impression prevails in some quarters," said the Ambassador, "that Russia has a sinister motive in putting the eastern terminus of the road down in Chinese territory. That is not the case. I had charge of all the negotiations for the location of the line in China, and I am free to say that it was not possible to make an eastern terminus in purely Eastern Russia or Siberian territory. There were tremendous obstacles in the path of such an undertaking. An amicable arrangement with China was finally made, and China will be a large gainer on account of the new rallway. Seven years ago when I went to Peking as the representative of my government, there was hardly a telegraph line in the whole Chinese Empire. Now there are thousands of miles of telegraph lines there, and the prejudice against the innovation has almost died away. It will be the same way with the railway. At present there is a fierce prejudice against it, but let the natives once see the benefits, and they will not oppose it. The United States will be a great gainer by the building of the new road. The commerce of Russia and Eastern Siberia is very small at the present time, and it will take years to develop it. The United States, on the other hand, is already invading Eastern China and Siberia with American manufactures, and as soon as the new Trans-Siberian line is running I look

to see you distance all competitors." What is the Russian view of the occupancy

of the Philippines by the United States?" "We are rather glad than otherwise," said the Count, "but," he added, smiling significantly, "you are not half through with your troubles over there yet. General Otis needs about twice as many men as he's using now. Those Tagals are a fierce people. I know them, as I was at Manila for some time years ago. Besides, they have more men to fight this country than is generally supposed. Instead of nine millions of people, there are twelve millions. The United people, there are twelve millions. The United States will have about the same experience in the Philippines as Spain had with Cuba, with this difference, that the United States will win in time. Your soldiers are splendid fellows. Their bravery and endurance have astonished everybody. In time they will scatter the Filipinos and establish law and order there. Japan is having just such a time in Formosa as the United States is having in the Philippines. Ever since the Chinese-Japanese war Japan has been United States is having in the Philippines, Ever since the Chinese-Japanese war Japan has been trying to subjugate the rebels of Formosa. Only the scaports are in possession of the Japanese. The United States is too powerful to give up the task it has assumed in the Philippines. It is unfortunate that the Filipinos center that the inevitable outcome of it all, but they will not. They will have to be thoroughly whipped before this country will be able to do much in the Philippines."

whipped before this country will be able to the much in the Philippines."

Alexander Pavlow, Chargé d'Affaires of the Russian Government at Seoul, Corea, is with Count Cassini at the Waldorf-Astoria, and will accompany the Count, who is in poor health, to Carlsbad, Germany, where they will spend the summer. Count Cassini, who has been in this summer. Count Cassini, who has been in this summer. country about a year, says Washington does not agree with him. He suffers from malaria. Mr. Pavlow supported the Count's views with reference to the United States and the Philip-pines, and said that the struggle would be a long one, but that the United States would win of great value to this country.

HUDSON TUNNEL SOLD.

THE LACKAWANNA SAID TO BE THE REAL PURCHASER.

The Hudson River Tunnel Company's proper ty in New-Jersey was sold under foreclosure proceedings yesterday at Jersey City by Master in Chancery Randolph Parmly. The purchaser was Frederick P. Jennings, the only bidder, who offered \$300,000, subject to a claim of \$63,000 of Pearson & Son, contractors, of London, England. The purchaser, it is said, represents the American bondholders. The New-York end of the tunnel will be sold in Jersey City to-day,

The impression prevails that the real purchaser of the tunnel is the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and that the company will complete the tunnel and thus gain an all-rail entrance into New-York City, while in connection with the Nickel Plate road it will establish a through trunk line to Chicago and the West, as was told in The Tribune some months ago. This will make a formidable trunk line, owing to the fact that the Lackawanna has the shortest route to Buffalo, and would gain a tremendous advantage by being able to receive and land passengers and freight in lower New-York close to the steamship wharves, and in the heart of the warehouse district, without the tedious and expensive trans-

fers by ferryboats and lighters. The indebtedness of the tunnel company is about \$4,000,000, which includes the unpaid interest since 1892. The bulk of the stock was held by English speculators. The construction of the tunnel was begun a quarter of a century ago. The idea of the promoters was to establish a big union freight yard on the flats at Jersey City, and to build a union freight station at the foot of Morton-st., New-York. Compressed air was used in the excavation, but the air escaped through the soft filling at the Jersey City end, at Fourteenth-st., eighteen years ago, and twenty-one men were drowned. This disaster exhausted the company's treasury, and work was suspended for a long time. It was resumed two or three times, after considerable effort to induce new investments in the enterprise, but the amount raised was insufficient to complete the work.

The tunnel, a double one, one for trains from Jersey City and the other for trains from New-York, has been completed for three thousand feet from the Jersey City end and about two hundred feet on the New-York side. It is said that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was interested in the purchase yesterday, and will complete the

ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF MURDER.

ALIBI OF ACCUSED MAN AND SUICIDE OF AL

Santa Fe, N. M., June 15 (Special).-The sensational trial of Walter E. Locke, accused of the murder of Frederick L. Merrill, of Sterling, Ill., came to a sudden ending to-day by the discharge of Locke from custody, the defence having proved an alibi, and by expert testimony that Merrill had committed suicide and had written the statement which the prosecution asserted had been written by Locke. The case is the most remarkable in the history of New-Mexico. There were three postmortem examinations of the dead man, Merrill, one of them after he had been buried some time. It was the last post-mortem that probably sayed

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE.

ICE HAS MOVED OUT OF THE YUKON AT DAWSON-LOSS FROM THE FIRE ABOUT \$600,000.

Seattle, Wash., June 15 (Special).-William P. Allen, of the Nugget Express Company, arrived from Dawson last night on the steamer Alki with the first news received from the gold camp since the fire on April 26. Allen brought out \$40,000 in river opened. He gets here several days ahead of a hundred miners who left Dawson with him on May 25. They are mostly small mine-owners, but have a great deal of treasure with them. The clean-up at Dawson had begun some time before Allen left the Klondike capital. The reports received from all of the creeks showed everything satisfactory. There was no evidence of the shortage of water which caused trouble last year. On Bonanza and Eldorado hundreds of men were at work sluicing out gold by the bucketful. These creeks will produce more than ever this year Benches are showing up in wonderful fashion Some enormous dumps of golden gravel were made in the winter. These are now being washed, and are panning out much better than was expected. Dominion and other creeks on the Indian River are also being cleaned up, with more than a satisfactory result.

A great deal of summer work will be done this year. Work is going on day and night on many of the big claims. There have been a number of sales in the last two months, and prices held up well. A large number of big nuggets have been found. The first week in May saw the beginning of the collection of the crown royalty of 10 per cent, a rare effort being made to compel the miners to pay up the full percentage. The Government authorities realize they were cheated out of much of the royalty last year, and are keeping a clos-

The Yukon broke away from ley fetters in front of Dawson on May 7, nine days later than last At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the first movement was noticed from the shore. Steamboat whistles rent the air and the people of Dawson knew the ice that had shut them out from civilization and home had started on its long journey to the Behring Sea. The steamer Flora was the first steamer down the river, and the first to start. Two steamers were nearly wrecked by the outgoing ice The creeks and hills around Dawson are over-

run with highwaymen, according to Colonel Steele of the Northwest Mounted Police. To protect the from these organized bandits, Colone Steele has arranged to send a patrol of mounted policemen to the heads of the various creeks on certain days. The patrols will be heavily armed, and the miners with their golden treasure will be The total loss caused by fire on April 26 was

in detail makes the amount \$576,000. The first reports were greatly exaggerated. One million dollars was considered a conservative estimate by Stark Humes, who brought out the news. The first report sent out from Victoria was that the loss was

the Government to pan the ruins for gold dust, and he will make a small fortune. The work has proved so profitable that he has put a force of men to

A long list of mining accidents is reported, and there will be many more in out-of-the-way places, where men are trying to work claims alone dead are Frank Julbertl, of New-York, crushed; L. Avrie, of St. Louis, suffocated; a man named Hecht, of San Francisco, suffocated, and two others. Thirty men have been badly injured. Gilbert Anderson, of La Crosse, Wis., has reached Dawson after a most exciting trip from the Copper River country through the dead of winter. He brings news of the safety of a large party of miners who started over the Divide into the Tanana country and were believed to be lost. Anderson says that one or two parties were frozen in the mountains, but that the majority are building boats on the Forty Mile River to continue their journey.
United States Postoffice Inspector Wilcox reached

Dawson early in May. He is investigating the mail service furnished by the contractor, P. C. Richard son, and he secured considerable data from the mounted police at Dawson. The police were able to move the Canadian mail, but Richardson allowed the United States mail to become blocked.

" Juneau, founder of Juneau, Alaska, died suddenly at Dawson on May 13 of pneumonia. He made four fortunes in Alaskan mines, and spent everything.

The steamer Gleaner was the first vessel to reach Atlin from Lake Bennett. She arrived on June 7. after narrowly escaping disaster from an ice crush. Atlin gives a large output this year, despite the fact that half of the claims are in litigation. Bert Farrar took out seven pounds of gold in a run of four days, and had the stuff to show. John Stanley took out one pan from the bedrock that showed \$18. W. A. Bell, of No. 2, above Discovery, Birch Creek, had \$62 for the work of four men onehaif day. Samuel McCauley, on the Pine Creek claim, rocked out \$7 in haif a day. On adjoining claims nuggets are so frequent that it has been called Nugget Point. A 14-ounce nugget was found by Campbell in the Caledonian Group, Pine

The Northwest mounted police authorities a Dawson have decided to send out long-term prisoners confined in the police barracks at Forty Mile. The prisoners will be taken on one of the first boats down the river, and sent to the Dominion prison at New-Westminster. The first men to arrive from Indian River reached Dawson on May They reported Bed Rock City deserted. Prospecting on the lower river has been abandoned, and diggings are considered a failure. The steamer City of Seattle is expected here early to-morrow with one bundred Klondikers and \$500,000 in dust. Every boat from the north from this on will

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

THIS GOVERNMENT MAY NOT RATIFY THE LIMITED AGREEMENT SAID TO HAVE BEEN REACHED.

Washington, June 15 .- No official confirmation of the reaching of an arrangement in London providing for the temporary delimitation of the Alaskan boundary has been received at the State Department. It is gathered that a responsive answer has not yet been received from Canada by the British Government to the American definite proposition. At any rate, the British Government has not made a conclusive answer on its part.

Lest a misleading impression be carried by the statement from London to the effect that the arrangement said to have been reached would carry the boundary issue over until the High Commission meets in August, it may be said that any arrangement ratified by this Government is not likely to be limited in such fashion. Moreover, as the published record of the last proceedings of the High Commission shows that the Canadian members refused to discuss any other questions until the boundary issue was adjusted, it is to be presumed that they will adhere to that decision, and that the boundary question must be removed from the field of discussion by a modus vivendi as a condition for the meeting of the Commission.

GREAT INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

SHOWN IN A PAPER READ BEFORE HARDWARE MEN IN ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 15.-The second day's joint session of the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association and the Manufacturers' Association of the North was largely attended. A paper on "American Export Trade," by W. H. Mathie, of Baltimore, was read by R. R. Williams, of New-York owing to the former's illness. The article York owing to the former's illness. The article showed the great increase in exports and the balance of trade in favor of this country. "Hardware Expansion" was the title of a paper read by Cliff E. Speer, of Fort Smith, Ark., which noted the rapid increase in the trade. A paper on "Associations and Their Effects" was read by T. W. Gathwright, of Birmingham, Ala., and H. Moore made an address on "The Medium," in which he pointed out the importance of the travelling salesman to the trade.

TROOPS IN FINE HEALTH.

SO LIVES LIGHTLY WASTED IN THE

PHILIPPINES.

REMARKABLE SANITARY CONDITION OF

GENERAL OTIS'S ARMY-FALSE REPORTS CIRCULATED TO EMBARRASS THE GOVERNMENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

Washington, June 15.-The vicious attempt that is being insidiously made in certain quarters to embarrass the Government in recruiting good men for Philippine service by insinuations to the effect that men around Manila are dying like flies, and that the War Department has been compelled to suppress the regulation health reports which it was formerly customary to make public, turn out to be gratuitously faise, but serve the good purpose of bringing out the fact that the health conditions in the American army under General Otis are not only astonishingly excellent, but have probably never been equalled in any army in tropical countries. Compared with any of the campaigns undertaken by England, France or Spain near the Equator or with that of last summer in Cuba, the compara tive immunity from death or serious illness of the American troops righting outside of Manils seems little short of miraculous.

LESS THAN 400 DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

From the landing of General Anderson's first military expedition, near Cavité, on June 30 last year up to the last weekly report from General Otis, dated June 6, there have been only 364 deaths from disease, although his total force has been forty thousand men. In the same period sixty-nine men have died from wounds.

In view of the notorious insalubrity of Manila and its environs these figures are almost incredible. They challenge contrast with the best English experience in Egypt or in India and they surpass even the excellent conditions that exist in Cuba to-day, where there is no fighting and the men are not exposed to the elements, but have comfortable garrisons.

The pretence that the War Department is concealing any information regarding the health reports from either General Otis, General Brooke, in Cuba, or General Davis, in Porto Rico, would be absurd were not its malicious falsity so apparent. Adjutant-General Corbin spread the file of reports from General Otis before a Tribune correspondent to-day without the slightest hesitation. They have all been published in The Tribune and other papers the day following their receipt in Washington. General Brooke and General Davis make daily death reports. Those from General Otis come weekly. All are circulated promptly by The Associated Press. Not only the names of the dead are given, but in every instance the disease, Men drowned or who died from injuries received otherwise than in battle are counted in the total of 364 mentioned above.

This total is interesting compared with that of the men killed outright in action with the Filipinos from February 4 to June 6, covering the period of active hostilities. In those four months, with an average of seven thousand men engaged, the killed were 226.

PROFITING BY EXPERIENCE.

This great disparity demonstrates what note ble improvement has resulted from the experience of the Santiago campaign, when two thousand men died from disease and only 260 were killed. The Army surgeons have profited wonderfully, the commissary is no longer an experiment and the men have learned how to take care of themselves. The health record at Manila shows that discipline of the highest order has been rigorously secured, and that the men have come to regard their health as the first fighting requisite. In fact, the health question in the Philippines has apparently lost its novelty, and, no question having been raised about it from this side of the ocean, no recent cable reports from General Otis contain any allusion to it. The last time he considered it worthy of mention was nearly two months ago in the following extract:

Manila, April 21. Adjutant-General, Washington: . Sickness—wounded included—only seven and fraction per cent of command. . .

Since that time the weekly death report has shown no increased mortality, and with other more exciting things to think about the President has not asked General Otis for a statement of his sick list. The report of April 21 was in response to a query provoked by sensational speculations at home that the volunteers would all die if they were not returned to this country at once. The revival of these imaginative troubles at this time will, however, lead to the truth being known within the next twenty-four hours, for General Otis has been asked to send the facts

THE PRESIDENT'S CARE FOR THE SICK.

The President has always evinced the utmost solicitude for the welfare of the fighters, and no broader, more comprehensive orders have been issued by him to the War Department than those affecting the care of the sick and the prevention of disease. Nothing has been left undone to guard against the introduction into Manila of that most dreaded of Asiatio scourges, the bubonic plague. Nothing has influenced the conduct of the campaign against the insurgents to a greater degree than the fear that some epidemic might break out among the American forces. That health has been maintained has not been a matter of chance, but tained has not been a matter of chance, but through the most determined and apparently one of the most successful scientific efforts for the prevention of disease that has ever been made in tropical countries. No lives are being lightly wasted in the Philippines, but the first consideration is rather to sacrifice men in action than in hospital, if sacrifices are necessary to establish law and order in the new posses-

A FRIENDLY FILIPINO ASSASSINATED. Washington, June 15 .- The War Department received the following dispatch to-day:

Manila, June 15. Adjutant-General, Washington.

Adjutant-General, Washington.

Prominent Filipino, friendly to Americans, assassinated at Cebu. Inhabitants that locality urgently requested American protection in stronger force. Have sent battalion Tennesses and two guns from Iloilo, which insures peace. Hughes now in charge of affairs in that section.

OTIS.

OTIS TELLS OF LAWTON'S VICTORY. SUCCESS MUCH GREATER THAN WAS AT FIRST REPORTED.

Washington, June 15.-The following dispatch was received from General Otis to-day; Manila, June 15.

Manila, June 15.

Adjutant-General, Washington.
Success Lawton's troops Cavité Province greater than reported yesterday. Enemy, numbering over four thousand, lost in killed, wounded and captured more than one-third; remainder much scattered, have retreated south to Imus, their arsenal; of five pieces of artillery three captured. Navy aided greatly on shore bay, landing forces occasionally. Inhabitants in that country rejoice at deliverance, and welcome with enthusiastic demonstrations arrival of our troops.

OTIS. of our troops.

War Department officials feel greatly encouraged by the dispatch from General Otis to-day and think that the heavy fighting will soon be over. Information which has been received in-dicating that the source of the supply of am-